A general and true MEMORIAL OF

What has been done in the City and Principality of Orange, *by the expreſs Order of the Moſt Chriſtian King, ſince the Peace of* Nimeguen, *in the Year* 1678, *where may be ſeen not only the Breach of Treaties, but alſo the Violences and Outrages of the Souldiers, which have utterly ruined this Principality.*

THE Houſe of *Orange* has peaceably enjoyed, during the ſpace of more than ſix hundred years, an Abſolute and Independant Power over the Principality of that Name, and eſpecially for near one Age paſt, under the Princes of the Houſe of *Naſſau*, during the Reigns of the Moſt Chriſtian Kings, *Henry* the 2*d*, *Charles* the 9*th*, *Henry* the 3*d*, and *Henry* the Great, who have often given their Letters Patents, in which they expreſly name the Word *Soveraignty*, and all thoſe other Rights that depend on it; which could moſt eaſily be made appear, if it were judged neceſſary.

The Prince of *Orange*, that now is, having enjoyed his Principality, there fell out a Change in the time of the *Dutch* War, in the year 1673, and, under pretence of Reprizals, this Principality was ſeized on, but was again reſtored to him by the Peace of *Nimeguen*. The Conſequence has plainly diſcovered, that the Reſtitution was not made from any good Will, or honeſt Intention, ſince the Inhabitants of this Principality ſoon after began to be greatly moleſted, on ſuch weak and frivolous Pretences, as are about to be ſet forth in this Memorial.

In the year 1679, under pretence that a Croſs, which had been ſet up by a Private Perſon (without Order and without Authority) on the Ruines of the Caſtle, had been beaten down, and that by a Hermit: This ſo greatly offended the *French* Intendant of *Provence*, that he ſent his Secretary to the City of *Orange*, where by the Order of the Moſt Chriſtian King, he compelled the Conſuls of both Religions (for there was a good underſtanding preſerved between them) to cauſe this Croſs to be again ſet up, and more, to aſſiſt at the doing of it, with their Formalities, in a Solemn Proceſſion; and for the Puniſhment of

Gay

a pretended Crime that was never committed, and of which no Perſon could be found guilty but a poor Hermit; the Intendant commanded another Croſs to be Erected in a Publick place, called the *Cirque*, and obliged as well the *Proteſtant* as *Catholick* Conſuls to ſee it Guarded, and Protected, under the pain of the high Diſpleaſure of the King his Maſter.

Great Diſturbances continued in this Town ſince the Year 1679, by Reaſon of ſuch an undertaking as this, and from the Threatnings, which from time to time were to be endured, 'till about two or three Years after, (*viz.*) On the 12*th.* of *Auguſt*, 1682. The ſame Intendant went to *Orange*, and there Executed two Orders of the Council of the King of *France*, whereof one Prohibited the Reception of any *French* Student, Profeſſing the Reformed Religion, into the Colledge of the ſaid City, and the other deprived Madam *De Caſſan* of the Guardianſhip and Education of her Children, under pretence that ſhe profeſſed the aforeſaid Religion.

The Demoliſhing of the Caſtle having laid open the City on that ſide, the Inhabitants, by Order of his Highneſs, attempted to encloſe it with a ſingle Wall, to ſecure themſelves from the Robberies which were there continually committed: But they had no ſooner ſet their hands to the work, but the Marqueſs of *Montanegre*, Lieutenant for the King of *France*, of the Province of *Languedoc*, came to *Orange* to oblige them to diſcontinue that Work, and to cauſe them to Demoliſh what they had already Built. To which, when the aforeſaid Inhabitants would not ſubmit, he ordered to march thither the 15*th.* day of *Auguſt* 1682. the Regiment of *Dragoons* of *Lalande*, with his Company of Guards, which he Quartered on all the aforeſaid Inhabitants at his pleaſure, during the ſpace of 48 Hours; in which time, they were not only contented to Plunder, and Rifle the People, but likewiſe committed ſuch unheard of things, not fit to be expreſſed in Writing; ſo that nothing but Cries, and hideous Shrieks could be heard in the Houſes and Streets; 'tis true indeed, that after the two Days the City having agreed with the Commanders for 40 Pence a piece for each Head, and their Goods which they had parted with, for the ſufficient maintenance of the Souldiers, they behaved themſelves with a little more moderation; and notwithſtanding the aforeſaid Regiment did not conſiſt of more then 450 Men, they were obliged to pay for more than 1400, and this continued till the aforeſaid piece of Wall, and all thoſe which encloſed the City, Gates, Towers, and Ravelins, were entirely Demoliſhed by the hands of the aforeſaid Inhabitants, who were compelled alone to do that Work, which to them was a greater affliction, than if they had been obliged to hire Strangers for that Service.

After the raizing of the Walls, which was done in 8 days, by the diligence of the Inhabitants, (which the fear of General Plunder, with which they were threatned, obliged them to haſten) they were beſides compelled to preſent the ſaid Officers with a good Sum of Money, to prevail with them to quit the Town, and to pay more then 2500 Livres for the Table of Monſieur *De Montanegre*.

In fine, they marched from the Town, and lay the day of their departure

departure at *St. Paul Trois Chaſteaux*, 4 Leagues from *Orange*; but no ſooner had the Inhabitants of that Miſerable Town begun to breathe after this rude Shock, but News came the *24th.* in the morning, in the ſame Month, and Year, that the ſame *Dragoons* were returned upon them; which cauſed ſo great a Conſternation among them, that they ran about the Streets like Diſtracted Perſons, drawing their Wives and Children after them, endeavouring to ſave themſelves, and eſcape, by their Flight, thoſe Evils which they feared were ready to fall upon them; but the preſence of the Major of the ſaid *Dragoons* did a little appeaſe this diſorder; becauſe he aſſured them, that they returned to ſtay but a few days, and to facilitate their paſſage into *Provence*: which was true: yet they continued to Quarter as before at 30 Pence a Head.

This miſery was attended with another, for the mean time, whilſt the *Dragoons* ravaged the Town, there was Publiſhed an Order of Council of the King of *France*, in all the Neighbourhood of the Principality, by which all manner of Commerce was forbidden with thoſe of the Principality.

The *14th.* of *March* 1682. The Prince *De Iſenguein*, pretending ſome Imaginary Right, by Order and Permiſſion of the King of *France*, ſeized on all the Revenues of the ſaid Principality; proceeding ſo far, that by Executing an Order of *Paris*, of the *21ſt.* of *Auguſt*, 1684, he compelled the Farmers of his Highneſs Revenues, to pay him all the Rents of the ſaid Principality; notwithſtanding his Highneſs had received them before; and 'tis by vertue of this Order that he ſtill enjoys them; it's here to be remarked, that till this time, there is no inſtance, where the Juſtice of *France* ever thought it ſelf concerned to intermeddle with an Affair of this Nature.

The *10th.* of *December*, 1682. An Officer with Eight Souldiers came to *Orange*, and carried thence ſeveral of the Inhabitants to the Priſons of *Aix*, pretending they were relapſed, notwithſtanding ſome of them had profeſſed the Reformed Religion from their Infancy; among which miſerable Perſons there was one Servant Maid, which they ſeized in the Houſe of Mounſieur the Preſident *Du Lubrieres*, pretending ſhe was a Baſtard, and by conſequence brought up in the *Roman* Religion, according to the Declarations of the King of *France*; the greateſt part of theſe poor Creatures were forced to abjure their Religion, and thoſe that would not, were Condemned to Baniſhment, and to undergo the *Amande Honerable*; particulary the Sieur *Bartelemy*, Regent of the Colledge.

Whilſt his Highneſſes Subjects were thus Tormented, all endeavours were uſed at *Paris* to take from him alſo his Soveraignty; the King of *France* having obliged the Tutors of the Abbot of *Orleance Longueville* to preſent a Petition to his Council; ſetting forth that the Principality of *Orange* was adjudged to him, by vertue of a pretended gradual Subſtitution, ſet down in the Will of the Lady *Mary De Beaux* Princeſs of *Orange*, in the year 1416. By virtue of the Decree upon that Petition of the *14th* of *November* 1682. his Highneſs was Cited to appear by his Officers, and the Officers ſummoned the Prince by this Title, Meſſier *William* Count of *Naſſau*. The King of *France*'s Advocate

Advocate at *Paris*, Summoned him in theſe Words, *Meſſier* William *of* Naſſau *Living at* Amſterdam *in* Holland.

Mounſieur *Heinſius*, Envoy from the States-General to the Court of *France*, (upon theocccaſiou of this Citation and the demoliſhing of the Walls) obtained at preſent a ſtop to theſe Proceedings; and he had no ſooner left the Court, but they began afreſh to diſquiet His Highneſs Subjects; for on the 8*th* of *April*, 1684, was publiſhed the Edict againſt the Relapſed, which gave no ſmall diſturbance to thoſe of the Reformed Religion, of which ſome deſerted the Town.

On the 15*th* of *Auguſt*, 1685, Mounſieur *Jacob de Drevon* was illegally taken out of his Houſe with extream Violence, under pretence of Debt, and carried to the Priſon of *Lions*; and tho' the States General, and the Elector of *Brandenburgh* have earneſtly preſſed the Court of *France*, by their Miniſters, for his Liberty, yet could never obtain it; Mounſieur *Colbert de Croiſſy* ſaying always, *That the Orders of the King, his Maſter, were to be executed in all places:* And ſo far were they from doing Juſtice, as was demanded, that as a farther Violence, they carried away Mounſieur *Paſcall* from *Orange*, falſely accuſing him to have deſerted his Colours, and having brought him to the Cittadel of St. *Eſprit*, in *France*, againſt the Law of Nations, they there ſhot him to Death.

It is certain that every Soveraign Lord, or Head Patron, has a right to the Tithes, and other Dues from the Eſtates of Eccleſiaſticks, according to the Cannons and Cuſtome; ſo that on this Foundation, as well as many weighty Reaſons which cannot be remembred without Horrour, Prince *William*, of Glorious memory, did impoſe upon all the Eccleſiaſticks of his Principality the Sum of 2400 Livers, which he allotted for the maintenance of the Colledge, and other pious uſes, at the inſtance even of King *Henry* the 2*d*, as appears by his Letters of 28 *February*, and the 1*ſt* of *March*, 1553. Yet notwithſtanding the Parliament of *Orange*, the only Competent Judge in this Affair, iſſued out an Order of the 3*d* of *June*, 1683, (occaſioned by the Refuſal which the Eccleſiaſticks made to continue the payment of the ſaid ſum) which obliged them to continue the payment of it; they were ſo raſh and bold to addreſs themſelves to the King of *France*, and by a falſe Repreſentation, they obtained an Order of Council, of the 14*th* of *March*, 1684, which not only vacated and nulled what his Highneſs had Eſtabliſhed with ſo much Juſtice, but enjoined likewiſe the Collector to reſtore ſuch Sums as he had before gathered; which Order was executed with great Diligence, as well as Rigour.

Although all that has hitherto been ſaid, ſufficiently diſcovers the Deſign which was formed for the entire ruine of this miſerable Principality; yet it was not believed it would come ſo far, as to force the Conſciences of his Highneſs Subjects of the Reformed Religion, and ſo much the rather, becauſe when thoſe of *France* had ſuffered the greateſt violence, the Count *de Grignan* came to *Orange*, by Order of the King of *France* (attended only with 50 Dragoons or Archers for his Guard) where he aſſured thoſe of the ſaid Religion, that there ſhould not be the leaſt Violation of their Priviledges, provi-

ded

ded they received none of the Subjects of the King, his Maſter, into their Aſſemblies; but the Conſequence has ſufficiently made it appear, that this was only a Lure to lay them aſleep; for two days after, at one a Clock in the Morning, the City of *Orange* was inveſted with Dragoons, which, ſetting Guards at all the Avenues, hindred the Inhabitants from going out: They continued in this Condition, till they ſearched, and ranſacked all the Houſes, ſuppoſing to find there a great number of the Subjects of the King of *France*.

The Count *De Teſſe*, their Commander, being retired to the Biſhops Palace, ordered in the interval all the Miniſters of the Principality to be called to him, pretending he had ſomewhat to communicate to them for the good of thoſe of the Reformed Religion; but they were no ſooner come together, but he ſent them all to the Priſons, having firſt threatned them with Whipping. The indiſpoſition of Monſieur *Chambrun*, one of the aforeſaid Miniſters, preſerved him from the Priſon, 'twas thought enough to confine him, under a Guard, to his own Houſe.

After this, all the Regiment entred the City, and was Quartered there; that is to ſay, on thoſe of the *Roman* Religion was Quartered one third, and on thoſe of the Reformed the other two, and the Community obliged to pay every day 30 pence a Head.

Two days after the Regiment of Foot of *Du Pleſſis Bellieure* arrived alſo in the Town, where they were in the like manner quarterd, and at that time a Detachment of 4 Companys of *Dragoons*, was ſent to *Counteſon*, a little Town of the Principality. The day after the arrival of the ſaid Infantry, they began to demoliſh the Temple, but becauſe they found in the Cheſt neither Money nor Papers, the ſaid Monſieur *de Teſſe* cauſed Madam *de Chion*, wife to one of the aforeſaid Miniſters, to be impriſoned, that was accuſed of having taken away all things of that kind, that were in the great Temple. 'Tis true, that for 18 days theſe *Miſſionaries* did not directly force any of the Inhabitants to change their Religion; but as ſoon as there were any that began in the leaſt to yield, they diſcharged them of quartering the *Dragoons*, which was the Cauſe that ſome of the meaner ſort abjured their Religion, to eaſe themſelves of ſuch troubleſome Gueſts. The 19*th.* day the Maſque was taken off, and having firſt environed the City, to hinder the Inhabitants from going out, they declared that the King of *France*'s pleaſure was, that they ſhould all go to *Maſs*; and in Caſe they ſhould not voluntarily do it, they had order to compel them.

The Example of their Neighbours made the greateſt part reſolve to call an Aſſembly, wherein they drew up ſome Articles of Accommodation, ſigned by the Count of *Teſſe*, and the Biſhop of *Orange*, tho' but ill obſerved on their part; after which, moſt of thoſe of the Reformed Religion abjured; thoſe that would not abandon their Religion, were treated with the utmoſt Rigour. Monſieur *de Chambrun* was one of thoſe that ſuffered moſt on this Occaſion, and tho' he was confined to his Bed, as well by his Ordinary Indiſpoſition, as by the breaking of one of his Thighs, there was ſent to him 45 *Dragoons*, and 8 Drummers, which ceaſed not for the

ſpace of 48 hours, to beat their Drums at his Beds head, to hinder him from ſleeping, which cauſed him to faint away, but he came again to himſelf by the Violence of his Pain; neither his Relations, nor Domeſticks were permitted to come into his Chamber, nor any more ſuſtenance allowed him, than was barely neceſſary to keep him alive. There were many of the Reformed Religion, that on this occaſion, offered their Eſtates to have the liberty of retiring, and others preſented themſelves to be put to Death, to avoid the temptation of changeing their Religion, but neither was this allowed them. All theſe miſerable Perſons having thus yielded to ſuch Cruelty, the Infantry retreated, after a ſtay of 21 days in the Town, and a little after the *Dragoons* who had ſtayed thirty; they took with them four Miniſters of the Principality, *viz.* Mr. *Goudran*, *Annet*, *Chion*, and *Petit*, and put them in Priſons in the Biſhoprick of *Valence*, and 8 Months after removed them to *Pierre-enciſe* in *Lyons*, where they are ſtill kept under cloſe Confinement. Monſieur *Chambrun* was ſent baniſhed to the Port St. *Eſprit*, from thence to *Valence*, and after into the Mountains of *Danphine*, neer to *Die*.

Whilſt the Miniſters were at *Valence*, Madam *de Chamard*, a young Widdow of a very delicate Complexion, and Temper, went thither to ſee Monſieur *de Chion* her Brother-in-Law, but no ſooner was ſhe come into the Town, but ſhe was ſeized by the Guards, who having ſearched her, and finding Pſalms about her, carried her to the Hoſpital General, at her entry the Goaler received her with a Kick on the Belly, and the Servant Maid ſtruck her on the head with the Keys of the ſaid Hoſpital, which ſhe had in her hand. This Rude treatment having forced from her ſome Complaints, the ſaid Goaler cauſed her to be ſtripped almoſt quite naked, bound her hands and feet, and gave her a 100 ſtroaks with a Cord before and behind, after which ſhe was thruſt into a deep Dungeon, where ſhe lived three days on Bread and Water, and from whence ſhe had not been ſo ſoon releaſed, if the Torments, or the Thirſt which ſhe had ſuffered had not caſt her into Diſtraction: The Phyſitians in the Town in vain endeavoured to reſtore her to her right Mind, which was ſo greatly diſordered, that they were conſtrained to ſend her back again to *Orange*. Some time after, the Count of *Teſſe* returned to *Orange*, to conſummate his Miſſion, and to oblige thoſe that had abandoned the Reformed Religion, to perform all things which the New Religion they had embraced required of them; and afterwards he ordered his Company of *Dragoons* to march thither, where they remained eight Months on the new Converts.

The *5th.* of *April* 1686. *Mounſieur De Lubrieres*, Preſident of the Parliament of *Orange*, was taken away by the Guards of the Count *De Grignan*, and carried to *Pierreenciſe*, where he ſtill remains. The Cauſe of his Impriſonment being altogether unknown.

'Twas about this time, that the Biſhop of *Orange*, by Order of the King of *France*, united the Revenues of the *Conſiſtory* to thoſe of the *Hoſtel-Dieu*, compelled thoſe that were accountable to bring in their Accompts to him; He put out the Directors or Governours of the

Hoſtel-

Hoſtel-Dieu, againſt the Priviledges of the State; by which the four Conſuls, when they lay down that Charge, are to take upon them the Care; took away the Cognizance of it from the Council of State, and ſubſtituted ſix Directors in their Places.

A little time after the Count *De Grignan* ſent to *Orange* Monſieur *Janet*, in quality of his Subdelegate, to whom the Community was obliged by the King of *France*'s Order to pay half a Piſtol a day, during 9 Months that he ſtayed there. In that time, he cauſed a Woman to be caſt into the Common-ſhoar, becauſe ſhe dyed without being Confeſſed, and Receiving the Communion: baniſhed ſeveral Perſons of the ſaid *Orange*, and *Courteſon*, without any Cauſe: Among which were two Gentlemen: Shut up ſeveral Women in the Cloyſters, amongſt others, Madam *De Berquarole* with two of her Daughters, where they are ſtill kept; and many of His Highneſſes Subjects have been illegally Impriſoned within this year paſt, under divers pretences.

April the 12*th*. 1686. by Order of the King of *France*, the Farmers of his Highneſs were forbidden to part with the Money due for their Farm, under pain of Diſobedience, till it ſhould be otherwiſe ordered; which is the reaſon that the *demeſnes* are ruined for want of Repair, that Priſoners remain without ſubſiſtance, that Crimes continue unpuniſhed, and that the Officers and Regents of the Colledge are without Sallary, for want of a Publick Treaſure.

The 25*th* of the ſaid Month and Year, the Council and State of *Orange* being Aſſembled to proceed according to Cuſtome to the nomination of the Conſuls, an Order of the King of *France*'s was brought to them, by which they were enjoyned to Name Monſieur *De Rocheblane*, and *Branſſet*, for firſt and ſecond Conſuls, and one *Vieux* for their Secretary, in the room of *Monſ. Felix* whom his Highneſs had eſtabliſhed there.

His Highneſs having provided according to the uſual Cuſtome for the Place of *Viquier*, or Chief Magiſtrate, and for the Judicature, two Perſons, *Mr. Cartes* and *Boyer*, to enter on thoſe Offices the 15*th*. of *Auguſt*, 1686. the Count *De Grignan* ſome days before ſent an Order of the *French* King, to the Council of State, by which he commanded them to continue Mr. *Tiband* and *Joncq* in the ſaid Offices, which was accordingly done; though it was repreſented, that according to the Priviledges inviolably obſerved, they could not be continued.

The 15*th* of *Auguſt*, the ſame Year, the Biſhop of *Orange*, *Joncq* the ordinary Judge, an under Delegate of the Intendant of *Provence*, the Quarter Maſter to the ſaid Count *De Grignan*, two of the ſaid Guards, the Secretary of the ſaid Biſhop, and the Regiſter of the ſaid Judge, entred into the Houſe of Monſieur *Sauſin*, his Highneſſes Maſter of the Rolls, whom the ſaid Judge acquainted with an Order of the ſaid Intendant, importing, that the Place wherein his Highneſs's Rolls were kept, ſhould be opened for the ſaid Biſhop, that he might take Copies of ſuch Deeds as would be neceſſary for him, and in Caſe that this were not done, to command the Doors to be broke open. To which the ſaid *Sauſin* anſwered, that he muſt have

ſome time to Communicate it to his Highneſs, and to confer about the matter with his Officers. But the ſaid Judge being unwilling to hearken to any Reaſon, cauſed the Door to be broke open by a Smith, and they viſited the ſaid Place where his Highneſs's Rolls were kept, at their Pleaſure. Monſieur *de Caderouſſe*, forgetting the Reſpect that he owed to his Highneſs, whoſe Vaſſel he is, and being willing to make uſe of the ſad Circumſtances, in which this unhappy State was involved, and that he might make his advantage of its Miſery, thought good to beg of the *French* King, the Toll of the *Roſne*, under pretence that it had been gotten from his Predeceſſors by Uſurpation, tho' he had not the leaſt appearance of Right to it; the auguſt Houſe of *Orange* having enjoyed it for above theſe ſix Ages without interruption. This Petition was remitted to the Intendant of *Provence*, who decreed on the *7th.* of *September* 1686. that the Petition of the ſaid *Monſieur Caderouſſe*, ſhould be Communicated to his Highneſs's Agent, that in 15 days time they might make ſuch Defence as they ſhould think good, which was intimated to them. So ſhort a delay doth plainly ſhew, that they deſigned to deprive his Highneſs of the means of making his Defence. Seeing 'tis impoſſible the Officers ſhould be able to give him an account of it in ſo ſhort a time, and recover thoſe Deeds that are neceſſary, which are in *Holland*, about 300 Leagues from *Orange*.

The deſire alſo which there is in them to multiply Proceſſes, is obſervable in this their Conduct, ſeeing the Officers of his Highneſs (on a like Quarrel made by the Merchants of *Languedoc* and *Lyon* againſt the ſaid Toll) have already produced ſince the Year 1685, before the Intendants of the ſaid Province, and of *Dauphine*, the Titles relating to it. 'Tis remarkable, that while the Princes of *Orange* enjoyed the ſaid Toll as a Right independant on any, which was for near Five Ages, no Man thought good to moleſt them; but ſince of their own accord, without being compelled to it, they have obliged themſelves to pay hommage for it to the Crown of *France*, which was done in this laſt Age, they have been continually troubled with Proceſſes, and vexatious Suits.

It was very near the ſame time, that the ſaid *Jenet* received a *Veniatis* from the Court of *France*, for executing his Commiſſion with too much gentleneſs toward the new *Romaniſts*, and with too much Severity againſt the Jews. The Marſhal of the Guards to the Count *De Grignan* was put in his place, to whom they gave 8 or 10 of the ſaid Guards, who were Quartered only in the Houſes of thoſe who who were accuſed for a neglect of their Duty in the *Roman* Religion; where they cauſed themſelves to be entertained profuſely, and deliciouſly, and from whence the ſaid Marſhal extracted a Piſtol a day for himſelf, and a Crown for each of his Souldiers.

Beſides this expenſive Entertainment, theſe miſerable perſons were all fined; till Mr. *James Duire*, being diſabled in his Legs, beſides the Quartering the aforeſaid perſons, was Fined 50 Crowns; many other were treated in the like manner.

Theſe Guards were relieved by two Companies of *Dragoons* of the

the King's Regiment, that arrived at *Orange* the 21*ſt* of *November*, 1686. under a Pretence that ſome of the Rabble had aſſembled themſelves in the Night without the Town, and had there Sung Pſalms.

They were all Quartered on the New *Romaniſts* by the King of *France's* Order, tho they had diſcharged the Duties of that Religion, and none of them were at that pretended Aſſembly. The firſt brunt of this Quartering fell on the pooreſt Families, who having neither Money nor Goods, were almoſt all Impriſoned; ſo that at preſent, there is not above 150 that do maintain them, the reſt being reduced to the utmoſt miſery, or have forſaken the Town. 'Tis computed that it coſt them 5000 Livres a Month; for they do exact for as many more as they really have in their Companies.

The 6*th* of *December* following, the new Miſſionary ſeized on all the Avenues of the Town, a little before day, and then cauſed an Order of the King of *France* to be Publiſhed, whereby all the Inhabitants were commanded to carry all their Arms to the *Town-Houſe*, on pain of the utmoſt Rigour, if any did otherwiſe. The ſame thing was done in all the other places of the Principality: all theſe Arms, as well as thoſe of the ſaid *Town-Houſe*, Powder, Bullets, and Match, were carried away into *Provence*.

The 12*th*. of *November* 1686. Monſieur *Joncq*, Judge of the Town of *Pertuys* in *Provence*, Subdeligate to the Intendant of the ſaid Province, coming to *Orange*, with the Secretary of the ſaid Intendant, and a certain Souldier of the King's Guards went to his Highneſſes Mint, where, in proſecution of an Order of the King of *France*'s Council, of the 30*th*. of *October* the ſame Year, he cauſed an account to be taken of all the Coyns, Stamps, Graving-Irons, Weights, and other Tools and Inſtruments of the ſaid Mint; Sealed them up, and carried away the Keys at the ſame time; at *Marſeilles* they ſeized upon *Monſieur Barbier* Maſter of the ſaid Mint.

As the Princes of *Orange* were always acknowledged to be the only Founders, Benefactors, and ſupream Patrons, of the Biſhopricks, Churches, and Abbies of the Principality, ſo that no Man ever had the leaſt appearance of right thereto, as is very plain, even by the Procedure of the Kings of *France*. Who were ſo far from pretending to a power to Nominate the Biſhops, that they have always uſed intreaties and recommendations, when they have had a mind to have one of their own Creatures placed there, to prevail with the ſaid Princes to preſent him to the Popes. It's alſo evident that the ſaid Biſhops, before they could take Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Biſhoprick, were fain to go to *Holland* to do hommage, and take an Oath of Allegiance to their Highneſſes; yet ſo 'tis, that ſince the Peace of *Nimeguen*, the King of *France* hath cauſed his Council to make ſeveral Orders, whereby Arch-Deaconries, Chapters, Canonſhips, and Prebendaries of the Cathederal Church of *Orange* are filled up; tho the *Regale* was confirmed by the means of the Oath of Allegiance which the Biſhop had taken to his Highneſs, as his Soveraign and Founder, with the conſent of the King of *France*.

It's alſo fallen out, that tho Madam *Gaſpard De Moretan De Chabrillan*, whom Prince *Frederick Henry*, of Glorious Memory, preferred

red to the Abbey of St. *Andrew De Ramieres*, in the Year 1641, and made Madam *de Caſſan* her Coadjutrix, in the Year 1659. in the Chapters Deliberations of the Nuns, which they did peaceably poſſeſs; nevertheleſs, the King of *France* without having any regard thereto, by an Order of his Council of the 8*th* of *March* 1681, preferred to the ſaid Abbey Madam *Ann De Triſſan* of *Veirgne*, Abbeſs of *Aſyle*, tho ſhe profeſſed contrary Rules, and which are inconſiſtent with thoſe of the Nuns of St *Andrew*. Theſe proceedings having forced ſome Complaints from thoſe Religious Women, the King of *France* ſent the Intendant of *Provence* to the ſaid St. *Andrew*, who by His Orders took away all the Papers, Deeds, and Charters that were found there, and a little while after the ſaid Madam *De Caſſan* Coadjutrix, (and who had the Reverſion of the ſaid Abbey, in caſe ſhe Survived, granted to her by his Highneſs) was baniſhed to that of *Aſyle* in *Languedoc*. The ſaid Madam *De Moretan* being deceaſed, Madam *Treſſan* was put into poſſeſſion of the ſaid Abbey, where there are not above three or four Nuns left, the others being withdrawn into other places.

This new Abbeſs was no ſooner in poſſeſſion of the ſaid Abbey, but ſhe deſired of the King of *France* a Commiſſion from his Council for all her matters, which was granted her, and whereby the Officers of his Highneſs are forbidden to take Cogniſance of affairs relating unto her; upon this Commiſſion ſhe ſummoned the Farmer of the Publick Oven of *Jonquieres* belonging to his Highneſs, and cauſed a prohibition to be given forth of taking for the future any Wood out of the Forreſt of the ſaid St. *Andrew*, for the heating the ſaid Oven. She alſo cauſed a prohibition to be given to thoſe who ſix year ago had bought the Liberty of felling the Wood of *Aumenge*, to continue it, tho the ſaid Wood hath belonged to his Highneſs time out of mind, and ſummoned them to make reſtitution for what they had already paid; having no other right to do ſo, but that of Neighbourhood, and convenience, which makes her undertake any thing in ſuch a time as this is.

By an Order of the Council of the King of *France*, of the 6*th*. of *November* 1686. the Parliament of *Orange* was interdicted, in execution whereof, the Intendant of *Provence* came into the Town, and Communicated the ſaid Order of the 21*ſt*. of *December*, the ſaid year, to the Officers of his Highneſs, forbad them for the future to do any Offices of their places, notwithſtanding the Proteſtation they made, and the Proof they were ready immediately to give, how the things related in the ſaid Order were contrary to Truth. The 28*th*. of the ſaid Month and Year, the ſaid Intendant gave a Commiſſion to *Joncq* the ordinary Judge, his Regiſter, and two other skilful men, to take cognizance of the Repairs that were to be made in the *Demeſnes* of his Highneſs, after they had forbad thoſe that had the care of this Affair.

He alſo gave Commiſſions to the ſaid Judge, to draw up and finiſh the Proceſs againſt thoſe that ſhould proceed, contrary to the Edicts of the King of *France*, as well as againſt thoſe that were accuſed of having been at the Aſſembly before mentioned.

At the ſame time he gave to one St. *Maurin*, the Title of the Kings Attorney for all ſorts of Affairs, and ordered to proceed to Sentence againſt, and ſeize all the goods of thoſe that had abſented themſelves ſince the Perſecution, and ſome time before.

The 29*th*. day after the ſaid Intendant came to his Highneſſes Mint, where he broke open the Seals which had been put upon it, cauſed all the Doors and all the Cheſts to be opened, and after he had viewed and examined the whole, he cauſed them to be ſealed up afreſh, and carried away the Keys, together with the Journal of the Officers of the ſaid Mint. The ſaid Intendant withdrawing the aforeſaid day, the Judge St. *Maurin*, and *Vieux* began to proceed to the Sentence, and make an Inventory of the Goods of Monſieur *Gabriel Convenent*, Counſellor of the ſaid Parliament, *John de Granetier*, St. *Colombe*, *Lewis Berſet*, *Charles Bainty*, *Peter Bonneau*, *Paul Deny*, *John Dedier*, *Lanis Baillere*, *Ouger Louis Bourguet*, Madam *Julien*, (whoſe Husband is a Priſoner at *Bruget* near *Lyons*, being ſeized as he was withdrawing into *Holland*, that he might be readmitted into the ſervice of his Highneſs) the two Madamoiſels her Siſters, and Madam *de Chion*, Wife of one of the Miniſters a Priſoner at *Pierrenciſe*, and many others. The goods of Monſieur *Chambrun*, of his Wife, and of *John Covenent* his Nephew, being ſeized on the 18*th*. of *October* the ſame year; on which day Monſieur, the ſaid Quarter-maſter, the ſaid Judge, his Regiſter, and a double Guard, was ſet on the Houſe of Monſieur *Andrew Convenent* Brother-in-Law (and Attorney) of Monſieur *de Chambrun*, to make an Inventory of his Papers, Books, and Effects. One called *Charles le Croix* (not able to pay his Debts) was named as Sequeſtrator, and Commiſſioner for all the Goods of the above named, he having already received the Goods of Monſieur de *Chambrun*.

Laſtly, to manifeſt that the King of *France* would be abſolute Maſter of the City and Principality of *Orange*, againſt all Right and Juſtice, The ſaid Intendant cauſed there to be publiſhed all thoſe Edicts, and Declarations, which was never thought fit to be done, even during the *Inter Regnums*.

FINIS.

HARVARD COLLEGE
NOV 1 1914
LIBRARY
F. L. Hoar